



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ferred to the *Kintuck* at Nagasaki and the *China* proceeded on her voyage. One of those transferred to the *Kintuck* developed plague and died. The *China* passed the remaining Japanese ports without detention or interference in any way.

On arrival at Honolulu all on board were well, but in view of the case that had occurred on the *Kintuck* transferred from the *China*, the vessel was held out from the dock and the Asiatic steerage compartments were fumigated with sulphur dioxide. The Asiatics for Honolulu were removed to the quarantine station.

Upon arrival here there was no sickness on board; the Asiatics, 336 Chinese and 36 Japanese, were transferred to the quarantine station, were there bathed, and their baggage disinfected by steam and formaldehyd. The steerage compartments on the *China* were washed down with strong carbolic solution, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to her dock. It was not considered necessary, in view of the fact that no further cases of plague occurred on the vessel, to redisinfect the Asiatic compartments with sulphur dioxide, as that had been done by Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer at Honolulu.

The Asiatic passengers were released from the quarantine station on the evening of the 23d.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Further concerning the steamship Carlisle City.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copy of ship's log, in Captain Patterson's own handwriting.

I feel almost certain that the cases of plague were due to infected rats, as dead rats were noticed, I find, by questioning some of the stevedores as far back as her last trip; and also I am told by different members of the European crew, dead rats were noticed just prior to the first case of illness. Cofer was suspicious of the vessel at Honolulu, on account of the first death which the captain had diagnosed as jaundice; he did not permit her to come close to dock; says he kept her shored off 8 feet, with rat funnels on all lines; he also disinfected all freight, and in his letter cautioned me to look the ship over most carefully, advising me to fumigate for rats.

Eight days to-day since last case of illness; 5 days since last death. This is written at 6.30 a. m. All appear well at this writing, but temperatures will not be taken until about 9 a. m., when Hastings arrives, so he can be present at physical examinations. The work of disinfection and cleansing as far as it has gone (that is, all above the cargo holds including hold No. 1 from which Honolulu freight was taken) could hardly be better done.

* * * * *

On account of lack of facilities, narrow waters, and insufficient land, have been greatly hampered, the work and responsibilities more than doubled.

Respectfully,

W. W. MCKAY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Copy from ship's log.

May 16, British steamship *Carlisle City*, sailed, Hongkong. May 29, sailed from Yokohama. June 6, sailor's cook took ill. June 9, sailor died, believed to be from jaundice. June 11, arrived, Honolulu, 6 a. m. June 13, sailed, Honolulu, 6 p. m.,

June 14, member of crew, fireman, taken ill; temperature 104° F., high fever. June 15, same man, No. 1, still high fever, p. m., temperature slightly reduced. June 16, temperature 103° F., swellings appearing in groin and under arm pit, isolated from crew. June 16, another man sick, donkeyman, No. 2, fever, pains in head and limbs, removed to hospital; 1 p. m., another man, greaser, No. 3, found sick; sick man, No. 2, complaining of pains in groin, found several hard lumps under the skin. June 18, sailor, No. 4, found sick, feverish, put in hospital; passenger died, ill about one hour, one this day. All hands turned out of fore-castle and steerage, and the quarters and effects disinfected with sulphur, chloride of lime, and steam; crew and passengers washed all over with coudu or carbolic soap (not having enough of one thing to go around). June 19, temperatures of patients: Fireman, No. 1, 102° F.; donkeyman, No. 2, 101.5° F.; greaser, No. 3, 101° F.; sailor, No. 4, 101° F.; greaser, No. 3, developing swelling in left armpit; donkeyman, No. 2, slightly delirious and pain in groin. 1.30 p. m. donkeyman, No. 2, died, buried, also effects; 11 p. m., fireman, No. 1, died, buried, also bedding. June 20, greaser, No. 3, temperature 103° F.; sailor, No. 4, temperature 102.5° F.; 11 a. m., sailor died, buried, also bedding; hospital deck and fittings disinfected with chloride of lime and strong solution of carbolic acid; atmosphere sprayed with carbolic acid; crew and passengers washed all over every day and all precautions taken to prevent the disease spreading. June 21, greaser, No. 3, died, buried, also effects, and utensils used in hospital thrown overboard and the place disinfected. Since disinfecting the crew's quarters, on June 18, there has been no further sign of illness amongst any of the crew and passengers; same examined daily by myself (the master). Arrived San Diego June 22, 4.30 p. m.

Diphtheria on the Farallone Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., June 28, 1901.

SIR: Referring to my telegram of June 22, relative to a request from Commander Sebree, U. S. N., light-house inspector for the Twelfth district, for the reception at the quarantine station of keepers' wives and children for the light-house station at the Farallone Islands, on account of an outbreak of diphtheria, I have the honor to inform you that on June 23 I detailed Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Ransom to accompany Commander Sebree to the Farallone Islands on the light-house tender *Madrono* and report on the condition of affairs existing there.

By his report, which I approved and forwarded to Commander Sebree, and a copy of which is inclosed, it will be seen that the removal of the persons exposed to the disease was not practicable.

A physician from San Francisco, Dr. Gray, had already been sent to the islands at my suggestion, and when the recommendations of Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom are carried out I think all danger from the disease will have passed.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., June 24, 1901.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I proceeded Sunday morning, June 23, by the light-house steamer *Madrono*, to the Farallone Islands to investigate an outbreak of diphtheria there.

I found that there are 20 persons—11 adults and 9 children—on the islands. One boy, 11 years old, had died previous to my arrival, and 1 child, a girl, and 1 woman are now ill with the disease. Five of the children had received immunizing doses (500 units) of antitoxin.

A careful investigation convinced me that it would be inadvisable to attempt the removal of the patients or contacts from the islands, and I, therefore, respectfully suggest that a trained nurse be sent out, the physician in charge of the cases be retained and directed to carry out the following recommendations:

1. The retention of all persons on the islands.
2. The absolute isolation of the 2